

not worth seventy-five cents. [Cheers.] What are the facts that you present themselves before you? There is not a single man in the Democratic ranks who has about a million and a half dollars worth of gold brought from California [Cheers.] This is but one of the many proofs of the wisdom of the Democracy [Cheers.] Now, fellow-citizens, what is it that the Democracy propose to you? I am not disposed to go into the details of it, for I have not time to do so. I have, however, for I feel that you are more interested in this late hour to go to your homes than listen to me. The friend Mr. Fillmore has been so ably explained by my friend Mr. Keitt, that I deem it almost unnecessary to say anything with reference to him. But I would ask, is he the Fillmore who is a selfish man? Is he the Fillmore who is an opponent of Mr. Fillmore when in power won the admiration and respect even of the Democratic party, and that when he laid down his office there was not a Democrat in Congress, a Democrat throughout the country, that did not raise his voice in single-hearted sympathy with him? I am sure you will all be true and faithful servants, so long as you will do them good and faithful service, because of the manner he discharged the duties that devolved upon him. If that was so, what has he done since, they say, to destroy your confidence in him? Why cease him now? He has performed so creditable a service since his retirement from the office, that I can only wonder why you should cease him now. He has gone over to the support of the Know Nothing party. This is the reply. Let us examine into this matter. He signed the compromise measures as a Whig—was he a Whig President, carrying out the Whig principles—he stood for the Whig principles. He was honest and true to those principles the country awarded him praise. Does he stand before the country now as the champion of the old Whig party? I think not. If he stood on the old Whig principles of '32, no Democrat. But how stands he now? My answer these principles are the principles of the Know-Nothing Order. Mr. Fillmore, in the prime of his intellect and strength, had attained to the greatest possible honor to be conferred upon man, and he was true to his principles in the administration of his government, and he brought forth the admiration of his countrymen. And what does he do there? He adheres to the principles which won for him the admiration and praise? No, but he goes into another organization, whose principles are totally different from those of the old Whig party. He is now a member of the Know-Nothing party, a witness stronger and more reliable with the advocates of Fillmore than any advocate can be. Mr. Fillmore himself declared that the principles of the party that nominated him now are entirely different from those of the old Whig party [Cheers.] How can the Whig party rally to the support of a man who has taken this position? Can they take him upon his public standing? You have heard his votes in Congress passed in review. I am not here, fellow-citizens, to speak of Mr. Fillmore in any spirit of unkindness [Cheers.] I am here to speak of the difficulties which are arising tending to divide the country. The South is arrayed against the North, and, according to the best judgment of the wisest men, it looks like an impossibility to avoid disunion. There is one mode, and one only, of avoiding such a result; and that, by uniting in an union, and reflecting credit upon the South [Cheers.] I am here to show you that the salvation of the country depends upon this [Cheers.] I am here to make an appeal to the people of Lynchburg to use their efforts toward the accomplishment of that union, by which alone we can avoid the evils which are now before us. I am anxious to impress upon you the necessity of this policy, knowing that Lynchburg, occupying as she does a position in the center of the State, must have a powerful influence throughout the commonwealth. But, fellow citizens, I know it will be said, that the Whig party is not a party, and is different from what he was—stands upon a position that renders him less acceptable to the South than Mr. Buchanan. What is Mr. Buchanan's record? How stands he in the Democratic party? I will answer this question. Fellow citizens, I know precisely well that he may be said to reflect credit upon the South. But were the circumstances of his nomination those of Fillmore, every man would at once rise up against him. Who was it nominated Fillmore? Is it not charged that opinions expressed by him in the administration of his government reflect credit upon the South? Mr. Buchanan is advocated by Martin Van Buren and his son, John Van Buren, he cannot be sound upon the Southern question, nor can even the men who support him. Is not this the argument that is made by the Whig and Know-Nothing party? The Democratic party, however, is not an advocate of Buchanan. I have already said, who is it that nominated Fillmore? What said Inboden, who was one of the shining lights in the Philadelphia Convention? He said that he was a Republican side of the house. But what said an eye-witness and member of that Convention—one of the most distinguished members of the Know-Nothing party, a shining light of the Order—I mean Mr. Brownlow of Knoxville, who aided the proceedings of the Convention? He said that he was a Republican side of the house. But what said an eye-witness and member of that Convention—one of the most distinguished members of the Know-Nothing party, a shining light of the Order—I mean Mr. Brownlow of Knoxville, who aided the proceedings of the Convention? He said that he was a Republican side of the house. But what said an eye-witness and member of that Convention—one of the most distinguished members of the Know-Nothing party, a shining light of the Order—I mean Mr. Brownlow of Knoxville, who aided the proceedings of the Convention? He said that he was a Republican side of the house. 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It was supposed the Whig party was dead and buried, to the attainment of all, we find them again active and assuming their old position of antagonism to us, and this contrary to every physical law, for every living object, deprived of breath, is bound to be dead. Laughing at the charge, I was surprised to find the Whigs in the political world is truly a phenomenon of nature. But now that it has chosen to ally itself with the Know Nothings, there is little or no reason to apprehend danger from it, for, that, too, is all but extinct. Mr. Buchanan, in regard to his charge made against Mr. Buchanan, was really very good. Why, from Francis H. Blair, the man who of all others in the nation most impeded the elevation of the great Kentuckian to the Presidency. It is that person that makes this charge, and the son of Mr. Clay, who has lately taken the stump for Mr. Fremont, and in the Ashland district comes right up to the defense and repels the foul calumny. (Cheers.) And now, fellow citizens, if Mr. Buchanan's record is right, if his platform is right, if his antecedents are right, I ask you what objection can you have to him? You must be convinced of his fidelity to Southern slavery. And why, then, hesitating to come to his support, especially when there is nothing that offers a guarantee of fidelity upon the other side (Cheers)? Mr. Buchanan has associated with him in the contest a young distinguished gentleman, worthy to be classed among the greatest statesmen of the present day. He is a man of the highest integrity of his person, and well may be said to be her representative in this crisis. Virginia will be back to the Union when the crisis arrives; and such a reward as Pennsylvania and Kentucky have given her. They have gotten in a third contest, but in no instance, I feel sure, have their efforts been attended with a moral signal triumph than awaits them in the coming contest. I beg to offer my thanks for the attentive and eloquent manner in which I have been listened to. Governor Floyd took his seat and thunders of applause.

FREMONT IN CALIFORNIA.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF ONE OF HIS MEN.

SENATOR FREMONT'S LETTER TO HIS CONSTITUENTS—THE REMARKABLE SESSION OF THE "LEGISLATURE OF A THOUSAND DRINKS."

The same steamer which brought the joyful news of the admission of the new State furnished the California editors with a theme of grateful comment in the prompt action of their Free-State Congress. On the day after taking his seat, Mr. Fremont submitted a resolution, which was adopted, providing for immediate postal facilities in California, and gave notice of eighteen important bills which it was his intention to introduce, covering a variety of public interests. These were announced by the San Francisco papers under the newly-consistent heading—**BILLS FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA!** with great satisfaction. One of the bills proposed was:

"A bill to provide for opening a road across the Sierra Nevada, on the line of the Rio de los Americanos and Carson's River and the Pass at the foot of the mountains, as the commencement of a great overland traveling route in the present western settlements of the United States and the State of California:

Thus, which proposition no more important and reasonable measure for the benefit of California and the common country could have been laid before Congress. The want of facilities of inter-communication by land, provided for by the bill was and is truly the first great want of California. Its introduction then would have saved the State from the present evils of a transient population; the disgrace of a Southern representation in Congress, and the ruin of her credit and character. But not until the last session of Congress, when the people of California, tired of the humbug and cajolery of their delegates and a Southern Democratic Administration, sent in a mammoth petition, renewing the measures proposed by their first Senator in 1850, and asking for its immediate adoption, was any action taken. It is not the interest of the Slave Power to open the way for steady flow of emigration through the territories of the North-West, any more than it was for their peculiar benefit to permit the pioneer for their settlement to be Governor one of them in 1846—any more than it is to make him President in 1856.

Mr. Fremont, during his brief Senatorial term, succeeded in introducing two bills, both of which were conceived, framed and defended in a spirit that conformed to the most immediate public interests of the State. These were, a bill making temporary provisions for the working of the gold mines, and the bill concerning Land Titles. But before the provisions of either had become known among his constituents, both the measures and the man were marked for slaughter. The abject legislation, or the most consummate statesmanship, could not have saved him of his acts from the consequences which followed the announcement that he would be a candidate for reelection! The jealousy and bitterness among the Democratic leaders toward him broke forth afresh, and though concealing their designs as much as possible from the party, their plotting and conspiracy could not long remain a secret from the public. "Cabal is at work against him," said the independent press, coming indignantly to the defense of the absent Senator. When the contentions of his bills were understood he was charged with partial legislation, in favor of Americans exclusively; against which charge he defended himself, as we shall see below, by fixing the authorship of such partiality on his accusers.

Senator Fremont arrived in San Francisco in November, and on his arrival personal reunions against him ensued. He found, however, that party newspaper recollections and individual opposition had created false impressions and prejudices among the newly arrived residents of California, which it was desirable to have removed. Accordingly he addressed the following letter, on December 24, to the people of California. Only such portions as are explanatory of the chief features of his bill (and which have already appeared in Mr. Bigelow's *Life of Fremont*) are omitted:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

"Particular circumstances have been created by misapprehension and misreporting of my Senatorial term on the 4th of March next, and the magnitude of the interests entrusted to the California delegation, make it expedient and proper that I should tender to my constituents some account of the manner in which I have proposed to discharge my duties, and to the public, and to the approaching election, in availing the government of patriotic citizens for the welfare of the State, exposes my conduct to a severe scrutiny and a strict accountability, than would otherwise have fallen to my individual share, and likewise renders it incumbent upon me not to seem to have any custody, and no necessary or unwarranted exaltations of myself and my measures, which have been devised and pressed with so much energy for electrifying purposes.

"When the State of California was finally admitted to a representation in Congress the day for adjournment had already passed, and it had to be held in haste and hurriedly. Although into the brief space was to be crowded the a condensed business of the Session and of the country, it was generally understood that a day or two would be set apart in the Senate for the consideration of California affairs. With this restricted allowance, narrow of time and opportunity, I felt anxious of other interest, to a few hours only—it was evident that little in the way of deliberate legislation was to be had for California. What I have to say, therefore, must be confined rather to a declaration of my views and aims, and to a statement of what I had proposed to do, than to what I have done.

"Satisfied that in this condition of things you would require little at the hands of your delegation, but they would be proportionately gratified with whatever they might succeed in accomplishing, I prepared myself to urge upon Congress the most judicious and necessary, and the most important, organization, and such other important and exigent measures as in our singular condition had become necessary. In carrying out these views I resolved to bring before Congress only such practical measures as I might reasonably expect to obtain favorable consideration, and to be granted to any other State, to introduce no propositions for the wildish purpose of creating false expectations or unfounded hopes at home, or elsewhere, the good that I thought might be obtained by demands such as the present session of Congress I deem it better to defer to the next. I introduced a series of measures, which, though in some instances designed for local benefit, in greater part comprehended general interests of the State. With the view of urging those measures as far forward as possible, I had in prospect the coming of California's first Legislature, and therefore, the special object of bringing them directly before the people of the State, for their consideration, in order that at the ensuing session of Congress I might act with a decreased responsibility and under the authority and influence of their fully expressed views. I do not regret that I have devoted some of my objects in returning to the State at the season, by preventing the conven-

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atorship. King Canine held despotic sway over his kind and obedient subjects. Everything betokened close and exacting control.

On the 8th of January—a day both memorable and execrable—the State of California was publicly disgraced by the assembling of the Legislature known as the "Legislature of a Thousand Drunks." The Drunkers met at San José, then the State Capital, and the scenes of debauchery, venality and corruption which ensued defy description. The town was full of parties and politicians, and rum flowed like water even in the halls of the Legislature. The opprobrious name acquired by this body came from the custom of one of its members, who had leased a room in the capital building and stored it with rum, of proposing on the floor of the Senate, after each drunken effort at business, "That all take a thousand drinks." A over San José were what were called "Ranches," where liquors of all kinds were dispensed free by the various candidates and lobby members, or their friends. Members of both Houses did not hesitate to withhold their support from men or measures not represented by the body of the town by these Ranches. The most important act of the Session was the infamous Water Lot bill, and it actually owed its passage in great part to the following circumstances:

The supporters of the bill had started a rancho which surpassed by far every establishment of the kind in San José. Beside the common liquors—gin and brandy—it contained an immense quantity of champagne and "good old Madeira." As a consequence, the other ranches were at once deserted, and every other measure, but the Water Lot bill, held in both Houses in suspense. A "run" was commenced on the stock of the new rancho, and in two days or nights it was so far reduced that great hopes were entertained among the opponents of the bill that it would be forced to suspend. With this hope a grand demonstration was made by the upper, lower and "Third" houses of the Legislature, and the friends of the bill began to tremble. Champagne and Madeira had disappeared, and the last barrel of brandy was on tap. But in the midst of the enemy's rejoicing there were driven up to the door two teams loaded with the "Real Old Sings," and forty dozen champagne were announced coming on behind! Against such odds the opposition saw that it was in vain to contend, with such a capital the bank could not be broken. The Water Lot bill was passed.

Such was the character of the Legislature before which Mr. Fremont's chances of defeat, not of success, were to be tried. With such legislation as the above was the time diverted and the question of the Senatorship delayed until the 18th of February, when after infinite difficulty, the two Houses met in joint Convention. The chief candidates were Messrs. Fremont, Weller, Heydenfeldt, Collier, Geary and Brodick (Democrats), the latter not in the field, but moving heaven and earth to effect a postponement of the election in order to strengthen his own chances. But Mr. Fremont was the choice of the Whigs steadily, by his Southern principles made him more acceptable than either of the other candidates, excepting Heydenfeldt, that portion of the Democratic party who constituted what is now known as the Chivalry wing, and who were then secretly meditating a division of the State. Weller was only a make-weight in the Convention and was early withdrawn with the help of inducing Fremont to retire, when the election of Heydenfeldt, a Southerner, would have been easy. This plan was cut and dried in caucus, one Sunday but Mr. Fremont had avowed from the first hour, in the Convention that he would not submit to caucus dictation and conspiracy, and from this time forward fought the battle on his personal strength and principles. The contest ran through 142 ballots, and the vote was divided mainly between Fremont, King, and Heydenfeldt. On the 18th, 13th and 14th the vote stood: Fremont 16; King 17; Heydenfeldt 13. On the last two ballots Weller was brought in and Heydenfeldt withdrawn; but it would not do. Fremont's friends declared they would cast their votes for King sooner than yield to the treachery of the party; and on the 25th of February, the Senatorial Convention of the "Legislature of a Thousand Drunks" adjourned without electing a United States Senator, but to the infinite relief and satisfaction of the people of the State.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday afternoon at the City Hall, pursuant to adjournment. Isaac O. Barker, President, in the chair, Walter Conklin, Secretary. A quorum being present the following business was transacted:

Dr. Allen, from San Francisco, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the State Board of Health be authorized to employ a physician to visit the city and report on the sanitary condition of the city and the health of the people. Dr. Allen also introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the State Board of Health be authorized to employ a physician to visit the city and report on the sanitary condition of the city and the health of the people.

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